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PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1779.

MADRID, Auguſt 30.

AN order from the King was publiſhed on the 19th of this month at Malaga, enjoining all the Iriſh inhabitants to retire immediately twenty miles up the country.

It is reported, that orders have been ſent to put all the places on the frontiers of Portugal in the beſt ſtate of defence poſſible.

Breſt, Sept. 10. People differ very much whether the fleet will keep at ſea or not, ſome ſay they will keep the ſea all winter. The Spaniards will not go away, as it was thought they would. It is ſaid the combined fleets coſt twenty millions per month.

Paris, Sept. 21. The combined fleet, conſiſting of 51 ſhips of the line, including the Ardent taken from the Engliſh, and the ſquadron of Obſervation of 16 men of war, anchored in the road of Breſt, the 14th inſtant. Theſe ſhips are laying in freſh proviſions, and are afterwards to put to ſea again.

Count D'Orvilliers being in too bad a ſtate of health to permit him to continue the command of the combined fleet, has obtained the King's leave to reſign; and his Majeſty has appointed Count Duchaffault, Lieutenant-General of the Navy, to ſucceed him.

Utrecht, Sept. 23. Our letters of the 13th of Auguſt from Gibraltar mention, that the Spaniards continue to block up the bay, and are making every preparation neceſſary to beſiege the place.

We have accounts from Copenhagen, that it is reported that the Imperialiſts have taken poſſeſſion of the Iſlands of Nicober, in the Eaſt-Indies, to the ſouth-weſt of Sumatra, which cauſes much aſtoniſhment, as they were always reputed to belong to the King of Denmark.

From Stockholm we hear, that Prince Repnin is expected there to conclude an aſſociation between the Courts of Peterſburg, Sweden, and Denmark, in order to procure a peace between England, France, and Spain.

LONDON, *September* 27.

Extract of a letter from Scarbro, September 21.

Yeſterday a ſhip (a two decker) a frigate, a ſloop, and a cutter, appeared about a mile off the pier, ſuppoſed to be French; they fired at ſeveral ſhips, took two, and obliged two others to run into the harbour, damaging their rigging and ſails by keeping a continual fire after them; they then ſteered their courſe to the northward."

A letter from Sunderland, dated the 20th of September, ſays, that an expreſs arrived there the 18th from Aymouth, with information that Paul Jones was off there, with five ſail of ſhips of war and 2000 troops on board; that on the 19th they appeared off Sunderland, and came up within two miles, which put the inhabitants into great confuſion, as they expected them to land every hour, or deſtroy the ſhips in the harbour. The inhabitants and ſoldiers got immediately under arms, and continued ſo at the writing of the letter, as they were ſtill in ſight.

Extract of a letter from Stockton, Sept. 21.

"Copy of an expreſs which arrived here this day from Sunderland, dated September 21.

"The undermentioned ſhips having appeared off this place, under the command of Paul Jones, we have ſent the bearers to inform all light colliers they may meet with to take harbour as ſoon as poſſible, and there to remain till they receive advice of their being off the coaſt; the bearers are to proceed to Bridlington with all ſpeed. Two ſhips, appearing to be 50 guns each; one frigate about 40 guns; one brig like a collier; two ſloops; one ſnow, and one brig, both armed.

E. Linſhall, J. Young,
J. Marſhall, J. Smith.
J. Wall,"

On Saturday noon two gentlemen of the corporation of Hull arrived expreſs at the Admiralty, with the alarming account that the celebrated American corſair, Paul Jones, had entered the river Humber on Thurſday laſt, and chaſed a veſſel to within a mile of the pier, where he ſunk, burnt, and deſtroyed ſixteen ſail of valuable veſſels, which threw the whole town and neighbourhood into the utmoſt conſternation, as a very few men in armed boats might have laid the town in aſhes. He had taken nine or ten colliers and other veſſels a day or two before he appeared at Hull; one of which, being left to the charge of only four men, her former crew roſe upon them, and carried the veſſel into a port near Hull, which men ſtate the ſtrength of his ſquadron to be as follows:

A Boſton built frigate with 40 guns upon one deck (Jones's ſhip); a French ſhip, an old Indiaman, of 44 guns; two American frigates of 32 guns each, new; one 20 gun ditto; two brigantines of 18 guns; and two ſmall tenders.

Some of this ſquadron conducted the prizes they had made to the coaſt of France, and returned to Hull the Friday noon, attended by other Dunkirk privateers.

On Saturday night another expreſs arrived at the Admiralty from Hull (which ſet out at three in the morning) with the further diſagreeable intelligence, that Paul Jones's ſquadron, after having done more miſchief to the ſhipping on Friday, had fell in with the Baltic fleet (for which purpoſe he principally ventured to cruize in the North Channel) and had taken their convoy, the Scrapis man of war of 44 guns, Capt. Pearſon, and the armed ſhip hired to government by a gentleman of Hull, called the Counteſs of Scarborough, Capt. Piercy, of 24 guns. This action was ſeen by thouſands of ſpectators, and the laſt expreſs was diſpatched in conſequence of it, and ſeeing the other ſhips of Jones's ſquadron making havock among the fleet; moſt of which, however, had taken ſhelter near Flamborough and the Head.

From the four captured Americans it was diſcovered, that this fleet ſailed (with ſtores for three months) from Breſt the beginning of Auguſt; and that two other ſmall ſquadrons were to ſail ſoon after them for the coaſts of Ireland and Wales. They were all in the ſervice of the Congreſs, and few or no French ſeamen on board.

Their plan generally was to alarm the coaſts of Wales, Ireland, the weſtern parts of Scotland, and the North Channel, while the combined fleets kept Sir Charles Hardy at bay to the weſtward. Jones took ſeveral prizes on the coaſt of Ireland (particularly two armed tranſports with ſtores for New-York) in the North ſeas, and near the Firth of Forth, and had it in his power to have burnt Lieth; but his orders are only to deſtroy ſhipping. His ſquadron is now but weakly manned, owing to the great number of prizes he has taken, and it will likely fall an eaſy conqueſt to the ſixteen ſail of men of war who have orders to go after him.

The Serapis man of war loſt her main maſt, bowſprit, and mizen top-maſt before ſhe ſtruck; and the Counteſs of Scarborough made an exceeding good defence againſt one of the 32 gun frigates. The enemy's 44 gun ſhip was not in the action, and the Serapis ſtruck to Jones's ſhip and the other 32 gun frigate.

Expreſſes alſo arrived on Saturday from Sunderland, ſtating that Paul Jones had taken 16 ſail of colliers.

In conſequence of the capture of ſo many colliers, and the interception of the trade, the price of coals will be enormous.

Inſtead of having the dominion of the ſea, it is now evident that we are not able to defend our own coaſt from depredations.

The land forces of Great-Britain (including thoſe raiſed in America) will next year exceed the preſent eſtabliſhment by 50,000 men.

The amazing efforts made by France for the re-eſtabliſhment of her marine, will appear from hence, that

D'Orvilliers has of ſhips of the line	-	32
D'Eſtaing - - -	-	26
Le Peroulelle, at Mauritius -	-	3
Fitting out at Toulon -	-	6
Ditto at Rochfort - -	-	4
		71

Beſides others that are on the ſtocks, but will not be ready for ſea till 1780, and they have no leſs than 20 frigates, each of 36 guns, now building in Corſica.

The pay and cloathing of the new corps raiſed ſince the breaking up of Parliament, which is unprovided for, will make an addition to the army expences of next year, of upwards of half a million.

The Houſhold and Civil Liſt are, it is ſaid, in future, to be paid with Exchequer bills, to carry four and a half per cent. till payment. It is to be hoped Miniſters, and men in every office and department under government, will be paid in like manner.

Extract of a letter from Newcaſtle, Sept. 25, 1779.

"The little ſquadron commanded by Paul Jones, after leaving the Firth of Forth, directed its courſe along the coaſt ſouthward, and excited no ſmall fears in the inhabitants along ſhore as they paſſed. About five on Sunday afternoon they appeared off Tynmouth, and after parading a while in the offing, proceeded onwards to Sunderland, and ſo much alarmed the inhabitants of that place, that many of them immediately had their valuable effects buried in the earth, or conveyed up the country. The militia there beat to arms, and, with many of the town's people, lined the ſhore until the next morning: But no deſcent was attempted; the enemy continued their courſe to the ſouthward.

"The Emerald frigate of 32 guns appeared off Sunderland on Monday morning, when four ſoy-boat men were ſent off to her, to give information of the above ſquadron; the ſea running exceeding high at the time, made the ſpectators on ſhore fear much for their ſafety; but happily they effected their errand, and were kindly received on board.

"Monday the Content ſailed from Shields and joined the Emerald frigate, to go in queſt of the above ſquadron.

"The following particulars are from the information of the maſter of the Speedwell ſloop, of Hull, which was taken and ranſomed by the ſaid ſquadron, and who made oath to the fact thereof before the Mayor of this town on Wedneſday.

"Sunday laſt, about four leagues off Tynmouth-bar, the Speedwell ſloop of Hull, and the Union brig of Chatham, were taken by the Pallas, an American frigate or barque of 34 nine pounders, in company with a two decked ſhip of 44 eighteen pounders (name not known) commanded by Paul Jones, and a ſnow of 14 nine pounders, called the Vengeance (maſter's name not known). After taking them, Jones and the maſter of the Pallas diſagreed concerning the captures; Jones propoſed to turn the brig into a fire-ſhip, and to ſend her into Shields harbour, to which the maſter of the Pallas would not conſent; the maſter of the Pallas propoſed to ranſom the ſloop, as ſhe had a woman with child on board, to which Jones would not conſent; however, the next day, about twelve leagues off the land, between Scarborough and Filay-Bay, the brig was plundered and ſunk, and the ſloop ranſomed for 300l. the mate taken hoſtage. Jones had one or two, and the Pallas three or four Engliſh maſters and a number of other priſoners on board, belonging to ſhips that had been taken and deſtroyed. The maſter of the ſloop ſaid, he was informed that Jones had 200 marines on board. Jones declared that his orders were to ranſom none, but to burn, ſink or deſtroy all. The maſter of the Pallas, in the ranſom bill, ſtiles himſelf thus: "Denis Nicholas Cottineau, of Keloguen, Captain of a man of war in the ſervice of the United States of America, and commander of the American frigate the Pallas." They hoiſted Engliſh colours, but the Captain of the ſloop ſaw that they had alſo American and Swediſh colours."

Extract of a letter from Yarmouth, Sept. 24.

"Laſt night we had a great deal of damage done in our roads amongſt the ſhipping by a violent ſtorm of wind, thunder, lightning and rain. A great many pieces of wrecks were brought on ſhore next morning. Two colliers are driven on ſhore juſt below this town, and it is feared will be loſt. Some veſſels were driven out to ſea. By ſome of the pieces of wreck there appears to be part of a French veſſel, ſo that we imagine that one or both of the French privateers are loſt which have for ſome time been cruizing in theſe ſeas, and have taken ſeveral prizes and ſent them for France."

Friday morning the principal inhabitants of Yarmouth met, and agreed to petition the Lords of the Admiralty for a number of ſhips to be ſent down for the better protection of that town and trade.

Extract of a letter from Hull, Sept. 25.

"On examination of one of the ſhip's crew retaken from Paul Jones, we learn, that he had pilots on board for every part of this coaſt, from Edinburgh to Harwich, and that he had taken fifteen ſail of veſſels, ſome he had ranſomed, and others ſent to France—that he had five hundred man on board his own ſhip when he left Breſt; and that the compliments of the whole fleet were above two thouſand; that they had proviſions for three months, and an amazing quantity of military ſtores, as ſhot and gun-powder: that the ſeamen were exerciſed daily with ſmall arms, in caſe of their going on ſhore, as a debarkation was intended when a convenient place and opportunity offered; that the major part of the crews were Engliſh and Iriſh, many of them taken out of the priſons at Breſt and St. Maloes, where any priſoner was offered his liberty to ſerve on board his fleet—there were very few Americans, but more French, and ſome neutrals, as Dutch and Germans—they gave but ſmall bounties at firſt for the men to enter, as the promiſes that were made them that they would all return with fortunes, had a great effect; but men growing ſcarce they were obliged to pay very handſomely for them, and ſome of the ſhips were obliged to come away without the compliment intended, as they all brought more away than they had need to work the ſhip and fight the guns, in order to be the better enabled to man the prizes they ſhould take, and not reduce their proper compliment in caſe of meeting with a powerful enemy."

The maſter of a ſloop from Harwich, who arrived yeſterday in the Pool, ſaw on Saturday laſt, no leſs than eleven ſail of men of war going in ſearch of Paul Jones, and among them was the Edgar of 74 guns.

By the examination of the four men, belonging to one of Paul Jones's ſquadron, before the Mayor and Magiſtrates of Hull, it appears, that Jones's orders were not to burn any houſes or towns. What an example of honour and greatneſs does America thus ſhew to us! while our troops are running about from town to town on their coaſt, and burning every thing, with a wanton, wicked, and deliberate barbarity, Doctor Franklin gives no orders to retaliate. He is above it. And there was a time when an Engliſh Miniſter was above it: when an Engliſh Miniſter would have diſdained to make war in ſo vilainous a mode. It is a diſgrace to the nation. But notwithſtanding the moderation hitherto ſhewn by the Americans upon our coaſt, it is to be feared that moderation will ceaſe in a little time.

Paul Jones could have burned Leith the other day with the greateſt eaſe, and another little town near it; but his orders were peremptory not to burn any towns. Bate and Knox muſt white-waſh Lord George Germain, and ſay, that the burning the towns lately in America was not done by his orders. Falſehood agrees with all their characters.

Many of the particulars, of the burning the two towns in Connecticut, viz. Fairfield and Norwalk, have been received; but they are too ſhocking to relate. The brutality and cruelty of the ſoldiers in ſeveral inſtances, are too dreadful, as well as unfit to be printed. Theſe horrid ſcenes are an indelible ſcandal to our arms. And the Miniſters and officers, who can order, and execute ſuch proceedings, muſt be deteſted by all mankind.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Shields, to his friend in Edinburgh, September 20.

"Yeſterday this place was very much alarmed by the appearance of ſeveral large French privateers upon the coaſts. I counted ſix, two of which did not carry leſs than 40 guns each. They captured a brig and a ſloop within ſight, and chaſed a fleet of loaded colliers, which luckily eſcaped them by running into Stockton.—They

approached so near the harbour, that it was suspected they intended to land; the farmers drove their cattle off the coast, and several people fled from their houses."

Yesterday Lord Sandwich informed some Russia merchants who waited on him, that twenty of his Majesty's ships were sent in quest of Paul Jones.

Last Saturday's Gazette contains his Majesty's order in Council for continuing the bounties to seamen from the 30th inst. to the 31st of December next inclusive.

Also his Majesty's order in Council, dated September 14, to prohibit the exporting out of the kingdom, or carrying coastwise, any plates of copper, during the space of two months from the above date.

Extract of a letter from St. Kitt's, July 31.

"The following is a list of the ships which fell into the hands of the French at Grenada, viz. the Rachael and Betsey, for Leith, with 130 hogsheads of sugar on board; the Betsey, Barbe, for Glasgow, with 40 hogsheads of ditto; Elizabeth, Rogers, with 400 hogsheads of rum for Quebec; and the Lark, Smith, with 400 hogsheads of rum for Georgia. This last had been lying 14 days at St. George's, in Grenville Bay, waiting for an opportunity to escape. The Hope, Jones, with 400 hogsheads of rum for Quebec, and the Conference, Cox, were also taken."

Advice is received from the Grenades, that last year they made in that island upwards of 50,000 hogsheads of sugar, most of which is fallen into the hands of the French.

Extract of a letter from Dover, September 24.

"Yesterday a French lug-sail privateer was brought in here by the Kite cutter; she had got amongst the St. Kitt's ships, which are arrived here, and would have carried some of them off, had not the cutter come up that instant."

A letter from Thomas Williams, Esq; to John Philips, Esq; at Liverpool, dated Trelethin, September 17, says, "I write this to inform you that the Irish cutter privateer is in the Channel; left Fishguard this morning, and is gone either to the coast of Ireland or Studwell Road; I think rather to the latter, as they had no water on board, and were not suffered to land at Fishguard. She took ten sail of sloops in Fishguard-Road, among them was the Old George, bound to Belfast from Bristol, ransomed for 300l. a sloop belonging to Mr. Bowen Longwair, also ransomed. She received 700l. Some of the sloops she stript. She fired, they say, 100 shot into the town, wanted four thousand pound ransom. She carried some six pounders, one of which shot I saw brought here. Some say she is called the Black Prince, formerly belonging to Rush. She is chiefly manned with Irish, English and Welch."

The Three Friends, of Liverpool to New-York, was taken the 19th inst. by the Dunkirk privateer, alias Black Prince, in Lalliman's-Bay, in the Island of Jura. In the said port he also took the Francisco de Paula, Captain Muniol, taken before by the Defiance, Capt. Thompson, belonging to Liverpool, laden with wool, hides, and dollars; the Dollars were landed before the Black Prince captured her.

Yesterday an express arrived at the Admiralty with advice that the Jamaica fleet, consisting of upwards of 200 sail, bound to London, Bristol, Liverpool, Lancaster, and Ireland, was safe arrived off Plymouth.

Twenty-seven sail of ships from Jamaica bound to Bristol are arrived there, and mention that the ships bound to London are put into Cork, with only one frigate for their convoy. Five sail belonging to the above port are missing, viz. the Ann, Bundy; William, Smith; Virginia, Aselby; Polly, Philips, and Meredith, M'Donald. The Dorothy and Mary, Stewart, from Jamaica to London, is lost in the Gulph of Florida.

The Lords of the Admiralty have put his Majesty's new ship London, of 26 guns, now at Deptford, into commission, the command of which is given to Captain Stephen Raines, and she is fitting out for sea with all expedition.

The following is said to be a state of the force we have at present at Gibraltar and Minorca. At Gibraltar—Clinton's, Boyd's, Walsh's, and Baugh's regiments of foot; La Moth's, Renden's and Hardenburgh's regiments of Hanoverians, and the Manchester volunteers, making in the whole about 5000 men fit for actual service.

At Minorca—Eglington's and Morris's regiment of foot; Prince Ernest's and Goldachers regiments of Hanoverians, making, in the whole, 2500 men fit for service.

The London Gazette has made the most of the Penobscot business; and the ministerial runners and writers magnify it as much as they can. They have so few victories to rejoice at, that we could pardon their exultations, if we did not know that there was more real cause for weeping than rejoicing. The only thing that Sir Henry Clinton has been able to do, during this whole campaign, was getting possession of "that important post Stoney Point, up the North River." And General Washington watches his opportunity, takes it by surprise, with all the cannon, mortars, &c. carries them all off, and then dismantles it. This is another Trenton affair. With this difference. The Hessians at Trenton were made prisoners. The garrison at Stoney Point were put to the sword, *above four hundred*. This was in *reteliation* for certain cruelties, committed by our soldiers last year. These massacres were too bad to be related, even in our Scotch Gazette. Of one of these massacres, some English officers said "it was fortunately quite dark, and they only heard it; if it had been day light, they could not have bore the sight." The Scotch officers thought there was no need of it. The refugees alone rejoiced.

A letter from Warley camp, dated Sept. 24, says, "Yesterday a number of men were employed in widening the Artillery road to Tilbury fort, and the General went there with the engineers to survey the boats, &c. for the purpose of transportiong the army to the Kentish shore, if necessary."

The Cinque Ports are raising a regiment of foot, to consist of 1000 men, each town to furnish its proper quota; the Lord Warden gives seven guineas bounty to every volunteer, and the corporation five.

The county of Cornwall is going to raise a regiment of 1000 men, the cost of which, at a meeting held at Bodmin last week, was estimated at 12,000l. when 1177l. were subscribed, and subscription papers ordered to be sent round the county.

Sept. 28. The Baltic fleet of 70 sail, under convoy of the Serapis, and Scarborough, taken by Paul Jones's squadron, made off, on the first of the engagement, for Scarborough Bay, and all got safe within the Castle.

Capt. Pearson who commanded the Serapis of 44 guns, which was taken by Paul Jones, was appointed to the command of 44 guns, lately launched at Limehouse, and fitting out there for sea, and was coming from off his station in the North Sea to go on board of her.

The Gazette is silent respecting Paulus Hook. Is it not taken by the Americans? And were not the troops found in it put to the sword?

The combined fleets of France and Spain have by no means given up the intention of paying some of these countries a visit during the winter. The two fleets remain in Brest Water for this purpose, and are reinforced by eleven more ships of the line. The idea of the Spanish fleet being afraid to return home without the French escorting them, is the ridiculous invention of the Ministerial runners; if was not their purpose to return home without striking a blow; they leave such a conduct to other Admirals.

The imputation raised against D'Orvilliers by his enemies was, that he did not beat the English fleet, and burn and destroy Portsmouth and Plymouth. In respect to the first, it has appeared to the French nation the English fleet took care he should not see them, and in respect to the latter, he had no troops or transports to effect it.

Extract of a letter from Port-Glasgow, Sept. 23

"Two French cutters, of 16 and 18 guns, have paraded St. George's Channel, and no longer ago than Sunday last, one of the cutters (for the other is gone north among the herring busses, and has taken and destroyed several that we have already heard of,) cut out of a bay in the Island of Jura, a rich Spanish prize from New Spain, with 17,000 dollars on board, besides a rich cargo of hat wool, &c. also a letter of marque ship belonging to Liverpool, with a valuable assorted West India cargo; both vessels, without exaggeration, worth at least thirty thousand pounds; the cutter mounted 16 six pounders, and had 71 men. Besides the above, the southernmost cutter took and ransomed a brig belonging to Saltcoats, two sloops belonging to Greenock, and one to Liverpool, all kelp loaded; besides sundry others. The Black Prince, I much doubt, has by this time made as many prizes among the busses as she can carry ransomers for. You may rely upon the certainty of this information."

BASSETERRE, in St. Christophers, Dec. 1.

The most important piece of intelligence which has been handed to us these four years, was received yesterday with some degree of credibility, "that the people of Philadelphia had revolted from Congress and avowed their allegiance to his Majesty, as not choosing any longer to submit to the tyrannical proceedings of that infamous Assembly. If this is really true, the power of rebellion will soon be broken, and once more peace may wave her olive-branch in that wretched country."

In the town of Boston they are in the same condition, they having applied to the Congress for the payment of the expences of the Penobscot expedition, which was refused by that body, on which the people revolted.

BOSTON, December 2.

We hear that the ship Jason, in her late cruize, commanded by the brave Capt. Manly, was taken by the Perseus frigate, after an obstinate engagement of four glasses, and carried into St. John's, Newfoundland. 'Tis reported the Jason had 18 killed and 12 wounded; and that the Perseus had 7 killed and a number wounded. The particulars of this naval combat have not yet come to hand.

We hear that two privateers, one belonging to Salem and the other to Marblehead, being in concert in the Bay of Fundy, fell in with and have captured the whole fleet, consisting of seven sail, bound from Halifax for Penobscot, laden with stores, &c. The convoy, included in the above, arrived at Salem last Friday morning.

We hear the state of New-Hampshire have most *equitably* and *wisely* repealed the law that enabled a man to discharge a debt in silver, upon his paying the creditor the same nominal sum in paper; and have empowered their Judges not barely to sit in the seat of *nominal justice*, but *really* to dispense it between man and man. They were sensible that the law they have so honorably repealed was, in its operation, a *crying* sin: That particularly it pointed the cry of the widow and orphan against the government that enacted it, and that the cry was loud and piercing enough to make *the ears* even of a pagan *to tingle*: They were fully sensible that it must be a flagrant scandal upon any government, to continue a law which the common feelings of humanity would never allow to be executed; and according to which no jury, with the least spark of conscience or honour, could ever give their verdict.

From a late London Paper.

Lord Sandwich has lately wrote to Russia, earnestly imploring that she would lend us some ships of the line, and promising to return them soon, *safe and sound*. Russia, no doubt, recollects, with all Europe, the peculiar talent of our first Lord of the Admiralty to present *his ships safe and sound*. She gave for answer, that she had no ships to spare, and advised us to return to good-humour and make peace.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, July 15.

"Although Great-Britain seems to have afforded this kingdom a little relief, in taking a part of our troops into her own pay, yet our most sagacious politicians regard this as an act of necessity, rather than kindness. The English Ministry have loaded Ireland with taxes of all kinds, and particularly with pensions; they are afraid of seeing a number of their creatures, displayed on our list, becoming at length their enemies, and retarding the progress of their glorious measures; they have therefore thought proper to maintain them at their own charge, as their mercenaries. Thus we are allowed to think that we owe this relief to our own firmness, and to her fear, rather than her compassion for us.

"The liberty which England has granted us to plant tobacco in this kingdom only proves that she despairs of regaining her colonies in America, particularly those of Virginia and Maryland, and that she is afraid this important branch of commerce will be engrossed by France, and entirely lost to herself. Our tyrants tremble at the prospect of being one day reduced to receive this production at the hands of her natural enemies. It is still, therefore, to a motive of interest that we owe this favour.

"The Irish nation is now fully determined vigorously to oppose the importation, not only of all merchandize manufactured in England, but also of every article of necessity or luxury which she can furnish for herself. Those principles universally adopted, and supported with perseverance, will be sources of prosperity to this unhappy kingdom; and our unrighteous masters who oppress us will repent their having treated us as enemies."

FISH-KILL, DECEMBER 16,

We have just received a piece of intelligence well authenticated, that part of our prisoners in Canada are lately sent off, 'tis said, to England; those remaining, officers and soldiers, are ordered to close confinement.——*Our enemies* begin to doubt the fidelity of the *Canadians*.

CHATHAM, *December* 14.

By recent accounts from New-York we learn, that an embarkation of troops lately took place there; and, from many corroborating circumstances, we have reason to think a large, if not general, embarkation will shortly take place.

The 6th inst. departed this life, at Woodbridge, in the 34th year of his age, Mr. SAMUEL FRANKLIN PARKER, Printer, after a long and painful disorder, which he bore with the greatest patience.—His corpse was interred the day following, in the Presbyterian burial ground, at that place, with all the honours of war, in the following manner, viz.

1st. A company of Continental troops, with their arms reversed, and a muffled drum beating the dead march.

2d. The corpse.

3d. The mourners.

4th. Col. Webster's battalion of militia, who were on duty in that town.

5th. The inhabitants of the town in general.

After the corpse was interred the company of Continental troops under the command of Capt. Neeler, who were also on duty there, fired three vollies over the grave.—It may with justice be said, that the deceased was a zealous friend to American Liberty, and that he lived respected and died lamented by all his friends and acquaintance.—He took an active part early in the present contest. He was a Major in the five months service in the troops of this State. Soon after that service was out, he was appointed a Muster master in the Continental army, in which post he continued until his health obliged him to quit the service, and retire home.

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 22.

The following is translated from the Martinico Gazette.

PARIS, September 10.

His Most Christian Majesty's letter to the Duke de Penthievre, Grand Admiral of France.

My Cousin,

THE desire that I have always had in lessening, as much as in my power, the calamities of war, has induced me to cast my eyes upon that class of my subjects whose employment is fishing, and who have no other subsistence than the only resources which this commerce affords: I have thought that the example I shall give my enemies, and which arises from no other motives but the sentiments of humanity, will determine them to grant to the fishery the same liberties which I have consented to countenance. In consequence of which I have wrote this letter to inform you, that I have given orders to all commanders of my ships, and to owners and captains of privateers, not to trouble, until a new order, the English fishery, and not stop their vessels, notwithstanding they are loaded with fresh fish, and even though this fish may not have been caught on board of these vessels, provided they are not armed with any offensive arms, and they convinced that they have not given signals, which announce a suspected intelligence with the ships of war of our enemies. You shall make known my intention to the officers of the Admiralty, and to all those who are under your command. And the present being to no other end, I pray God, my Cousin, &c.

(Signed) LOUIS.

In ASSEMBLY, *November* 18, 1779.

Agreeable to a proposition from a Convention of Commissioners assembled at Hartford, from the States of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode-Island, Connecticut and New-York, recommending that a General Convention of all the States as far southward as Virginia, inclusive, do meet in the city of Philadelphia on the first Wednesday in January next, to agree on a general limitation of prices, and other matters therein mentioned:

Resolved unanimously, That this House doth approve of the same.

November 22, P. M.

Agreeable to the order of the day, the House proceeded to elect by ballot five persons, as Commissioners, to meet with other Commissioners in this city from the States north east of Virginia inclusive, on the first Wednesday in January next, for the purpose expressed in the Minute of the 18th instant. The election being taken, the Honorable JOHN BAYARD, Speaker, GEORGE BRYAN, JOHN JACOBS, JOHN BULL, and WILLIAM HENRY, of Lancaster, Esquires, were duly chosen.

Extract from the Minutes,

THOMAS PAINE, *Clerk of the General Assembly.*

N. B. The Printers in the several States which are to form the Convention are requested to give the above a place in their papers.

In ASSEMBLY, *November* 27, 1779.

The petition of the Trustees of the Loan-Office of Pennsylvania, praying for an increase of their salaries, was read a second time, and thereupon resolved, That they be desired to render an account of their respective services, and to lay the same before the Committee of Accounts of this House, and that they be informed that it is the intention of this House to have the said Office removed to the city of Philadelphia, in the spring of the year next ensuing, and the Clerk is ordered to publish this Minute in the newspapers.

Extract from the Minutes.

THOMAS PAINE, *Clerk of General Assembly.*

At a meeting of the Trustees on Thursday last, Doctor JOHN EWING was elected Vice Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, and Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy; and DAVID RITTENHOUSE, Esq; was elected Professor of Astronomy.

The Supreme Court and the Court of Over and Terminer, held at Philadelphia for the city and county of Philadelphia, having been adjourned from the 3d of October, to the 22d of November 1779, again met, when Peter Miller and Richard Mason were tried for treason and acquitted; William Cassedy, alias William Thompson, was tried and convicted of treason, and sentenced to death; Charles Humphreys, Esq; was tried, and acquitted of misprision of treason; Joseph Pritchard, was

tried, and convicted of misprision of treason, and ordered to be confined in Jail during the present war, and to forfeit one half of his goods and chattels, lands and tenements, to the use of the State.

Sunday arrived at Marcus-Hook, in our river, in 10 days from St. Eustatia, the ship Flora, Capt. Doan, brig ——, Capt. Young, belonging to Virginia, and the schooner ——, Capt. Eldridge, from Hispaniola, all loaded with rum, sugar, salt, &c. Capt. Doan spoke with the schooner Minerva, Capt. Strong, off the coast, for this port.

Saturday last was married, Col. COPPERTHWAITE to the amiable Miss SALLY WEST, of this city.

Second River, December 9, 1779.

Dear Sir,

"The Officers of the Virginia line, who have had the honor of being commanded by you in the Light Infantry, beg leave to return you their sincere thanks for the repeated marks of politeness and esteem you have expressed towards them during the course of the campaign.

"They have the highest respect and veneration for your character, both as the Military Officer and the Gentleman.

"Under these circumstances we are deeply impressed with regret to quit, especially at so short a notice, a corps we love, and a General we honour.

"Accept therefore, dear Sir, these sentiments of our esteem, and believe us, after sincerely wishing you every future happiness, success and prosperity, to be, with the most cordial affection and respect,

Your most obedient and most humble servants.

At the request and in behalf of the Virginia Officers in the Light Infantry,

CHRISTIAN FEBIGER, Col. L. I.

The Hon. Brig. Gen. Wayne.

Light Infantry Camp, Second River, 9th December, 1779.

Dear Sir,

"The approbation of my conduct by so respectable a Corps, as the officers of the Virginia Light Infantry, must afford me the sincerest pleasure,—the attention which they are pleased to attribute to politeness, was the effect of their own *merit*, which will always insure the esteem of the General who has the honor to command them. Permit me thro' you to return them my most grateful thanks for this mark of their respect,—and believe me, with sincere esteem,

Your and their most obedient,
and very humble servant,

ANTHONY WAYNE.

Colonel Febiger, Com. of the Virginia Light Infantry."

FOR THE PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

NUMBER XX.

IT must have made a forcible impression on the minds of the enemy, that the most perfect harmony has subsisted between the American and French officers and soldiery, in the expedition in the state of Georgia. It is no unusual thing for the best officers to differ in opinion, and from the principles of self-love to thwart the dispositions of each other. This has oftentimes disappointed wise measures and occasioned the loss of men in many battles. Hence the expression of the poet,

Quicquid delirant reges, plectuntur Achivi.

"The people suffer for the quarrel of their chiefs."

It is no unusual thing for officers of the same army, and the troops of different divisions, to be affected with a spirit of rivalship, and to entertain a jealousy of each other. But it is more usual that troops of two nations brought together shall disagree, and that disappointment shall be the consequence of their dissention. The idea of a native soil connects men, but the idea of a foreign soil keeps them at a distance. Even abstract terms have an insensible operation on the mind, and whereas the word countrymen inspires friendship, so the contrary cold idea of distinct origin substitutes aversion.

Our adversaries were not unacquainted with this reasoning, and had, no doubt, expected that, in the first operation of the combined force of the allies, a rivalship would take place, jealousy ensue, and, in the end, there would be an opposition amongst the officers and a dissention amongst the body of the troops. This might defeat the enterprize undertaken by us. Nevertheless, they have seen themselves disappointed in this hope; for in the expedition in the state of Georgia, which has been the first expedition in which the troops of the allies have acted together, the most perfect harmony between the officers and soldiers of both nations has subsisted. This has been owing, in the first place, to the great merit of Count D'Estaing, whose abilities, experience, and ardour in the cause, had secured the confidence of our army, and taken away all foundation of opposition to his measures. It has been owing, in the second place, to the great virtues of General Lincoln, the mild and noble qualities of whose mind had led him to consider only that which was for the interest of the common cause, disregarding every private thought of ambition, which is the ground of jealousy amongst men. I cannot but admire the manner in which he speaks of his fellow officer to the Congress, seeming to forget that he himself has done any thing, and dwelling only on the exertions of the Count D'Estaing, sympathising with him in the pain of his wounds, and in that chagrin which his disappointment must give him. It is his language, "The Count D'Estaing has, undoubtedly, the interest of America much at heart. This he has evinced by coming to our assistance, by his constant attention during the siege, his undertaking to reduce the city by assault when he despaired of effecting it otherwise, and by bravely putting himself at the head of his troops, and leading them to the attack. In our service he has freely bled. I feel much for him; for while he is suffering the distress of painful wounds, he has to combat chagrin."

"I hope he will be consoled, &c." as we have quoted in a former paper. This example of a perfect harmony amongst the chiefs, had an effect upon the soldiery, who themselves were united in affection. The great cause of liberty makes men brothers. Hence it is that unanimity prevailed amongst the troops, and that they marched to the assault with one soul, as their object was one. They were unsuccessful; but this cannot take away from their mutual good-will. Adversity binds men together, and makes them greater friends than they were before. The mind softened by misfortune becomes liquid, and, like bodies in that state, does the more easily coalesce. The hour of assault was an hour of blood, and the day was wet with tears; but affection shall spring from it, and the alliance shall be more valued; our attachment shall increase; and the alliance, to use the language of the book of Job, shall rise "like a tree whose root spreadeth out by the waters, and the dew lieth all night upon his branch;" or, to vary the figure, and consider it as a building cemented by the blood of those who have fallen, it is closely conjoined, and its duration shall be that of the ages of a pyramid.

This single circumstance, the good understanding of our troops with those of our ally, the love with which we have embraced their assistance, and the cheerfulness with which they have shed their blood in our cause, has done more to discourage the enemy, than to have dispossessed them of several territories. They well knew that the time had not long glided by, when we had been under the impression of the invectives of Britain, giving us to believe that every Frenchman was at least insincere. They might hope that these impressions might still have their force; and besides, they might expect that, though we did entertain some good-will for our allies at a distance, yet when brought near our minds would revolt against them. The dissimilarity of manners and the difference of language would then more powerfully disgust and separate, as some electrical bodies at a greater distance attract, at a lesser distance repel each other: For, to use the language of philosophers, where the sphere of attraction ends, the sphere of repulsion begins. But the enemy have seen, that, like fine oils, our manners and our tempers have commixed; that the same interest has made our sentiments the same; that a love for the alliance has pervaded every class of men, and is found in the camp and with the civil government; that unanimity takes place amongst ourselves, and attachment to our friends rises up like a wall to repel the incursions of the Tartars. It extends from one end of the continent to the other, and neither men, money, ships, time, labour, storm, sap, or perseverance, will be able to effect the demolition of it. It will be like the wall of heaven to the archangel who had been hurled precipitate, and who, in vain coasting, endeavoured to surmount it.

THE HONEST POLITICIAN.

From the NEW-JERSEY JOURNAL.

Mr. KOLLOCK,

IN reading your late papers, I have been highly pleased with the performances of your correspondent Eumenes. I like his plan, and wish it might be put in execution. It breathes forth strongly the breath of liberty and justice to the oppressed, as well as wholesome counsel and advice to America in general. What can be more reasonable than for Congress to give to every one the true value of his money, instead of giving value for cyphers? By this method the truly helpless widow and orphan, and other innocent sufferers, will be redressed—our public expences lessened and brought within our power—and many evils and difficulties prevented, which would otherwise come upon us. This plan appears to me preferable to taxing in the usual manner, because it would immediately relieve us of an enormous nominal debt, and remove in great measure from us the depreciation of our currency; the bane, as well as the curse of our country; under which it greatly labours, and groaneth at present.

I am aware that many will find fault, should this plan take place, and say, our money is our own, and who has a right to take it from us? But remember, my friend, that you have risked your life and fortune, in the defence of your country, and obliged yourself by signing the association agreement, that you will abide by the Congress, and our rulers in general, in compliance with those measures which they in their wisdom shall think proper to adopt. I know that it will be very disagreeable to some monied men to lose fifteen or twenty parts of their money; but let such consider that if they have the true value of the whole in the remainder, no injustice is done them, and their country much advantaged by such an exchange. The commonwealth ought to be the main object of every member of the community; and every one should be willing to sacrifice some of his private property for the advantage and good of the public; which I trust every true friend to his country will chearfully do, in order to extricate her from the tyranny of Britain, and from the oppression and cruelty of all those who are taking advantage of the times, and of the depreciation of our currency.

A FRIEND TO LIBERTY.

Mr. KOLLOCK,

By giving the following a place in your paper you will much oblige, your humble servant, ARATOR.

Mr. EUMENES,

THE plan pointed out by you, in the course of your *letters on our paper currency*, appears rational and wise in general; yet it appears to me there is an essential error in your plan of emitting *new money* to be exchanged for the old. Though you pretend to answer an objection, that the *new money* would depreciate as the old has done, yet I do not imagine you have sufficiently answered the objection; for you say in your fourth letter, "The fifteen million paper dollars proposed would not be a debt upon the country, but might pass for ever, with only the expence of striking new bills to exchange the old when they become ragged." Upon this plan, how could the depreciation be hindered?—But, upon a little reflection, I acknowledge it would not depreciate, because it would not at first have any *price*, therefore it could not lose a value which it never had.

In order to know whether your plan of emitting money will answer for a community to adopt, let us see how it will answer for individuals to act upon. Suppose you should write an obligation after this manner, "I promise to pay to A---r fifteen Spanish milled Dollars, &c." and underneath you should write, "N. B. I never design to pay you the money, but I engage to give you a new obligation of the same tenor with this, as soon as it is worn out or grown ragged, and to do thus as often as the old one becomes ragged." Do you think I would take such an obligation and give you the produce of my farm for it? As well might you imagine I would, as that the inhabitants of these *States* would take paper money upon your proposed plan of emission, and give the product of their farms for it, when at the same time they were assured that they should never receive any real value for it.

But the plan I would propose is this: Let fifteen million dollars of paper money be emitted, and the old redeemed with it by giving thirty for one, as you have proposed. But in order to establish and keep the credit of it equal with silver and gold, let a time be fixed by Congress, perhaps three years would be the best, and then let the time be expressed on the face of the bills when it shall be redeemed with silver or gold, paid to the possessors of the bills at the time expressed on the face of the bills for the redemption of them.

That this purpose may the better be effected, let five million of silver dollars be stipulated for by Congress, to be delivered to them on loan, at least one month before the time fixed upon for the redemption of these bills. Then let ten million dollars be called in by rates, the last of which to be paid into the Continental treasury at least one month before the time expresst on the bills for their redemption; so that all accounts might be well settled, so as to have the money ready to be paid to the possessors of the bills not called in by rate on the very day it becomes due. Then let Congress assure us that the money shall be thus redeemed, and we will receive it equal with silver or gold.

BLANK BOOKS, ruled and plain; fine Writing Paper; Dilworth's and Pennsylvania Spelling-Books, in large or small Quantities; New-England and Manson's Primers; Seaman's Daily Assistant; and Large and Pocket Almanacks for 1780,

TO BE SOLD BY

JOSEPH CRUIKSHANK,

PRINTER, in Market street, between Second and Third-streets, opposite Elbow-Lane,

Who buys LINEN RAGS.

RICE, by the barrel or quantity,

And INDIGO,

To be SOLD by

LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH,

At his STORE.

Just imported in the Sloop FAVOURITE, now lying at the upper side of Market street Wharf,

A Quantity of ALLOM SALT,

And TO BE SOLD by

JOSEPH CARSON.

THE CLERK of the Market, in pursuance of his duty, and special direction to enforce the laws preventing abuses in the Markets and sale of provision, now gives this public notice, That he is resolved to prosecute any persons offending against the laws, without respect of persons: And that none may plead ignorance in future, thinks proper to inform them, in this public manner, what actions are by law made offences, and how punishable, viz.

First. The purchasing any provisions or victuals whatsoever, for the food of man, at their own houses, in the streets, at any wharves, taverns, ferry-houses, or other places than the public Market-houses.

Secondly. The making any bargain for any such provisions or victuals, before the same shall be brought for sale into the public Markets.

Thirdly. The endeavouring to enhance the price of the above articles, or dissuading any persons from bringing their provisions to Market for sale.

Fourthly. The purchasing the above articles to sell again, within four miles of the Court-House, except they are tavern keepers, butchers acting in their trade, or hucksters after 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

The punishments inflicted by law are, for the first offence a forfeiture of the value of the articles forestalled or regrated, and imprisonment for two months; and accumulated punishments for a repetition of the offences.

The great advantages the inhabitants of the city, as well as those of the country, would reap from observing these regulations, would soon make all compulsion of law unnecessary: But the subscriber is resolved to do his duty in this respect; and after this notification, no citizen can take it hard if he or his servant, found in the breach of the law, are prosecuted. And he expects that such of the inhabitants as wish to see abuses prevented, and a fair general plan of sale promoted, will not only comply strictly with the law themselves, but discountenance, and enable the subscriber to punish, those who do otherwise.

ROBERT SMITH, Clerk.

At a meeting of the Magistrates of the city and county of Philadelphia, the 17th December, 1779, taking into consideration the price allowed by Act of Assembly for Sweeping Chimneys, being not sufficient to engage a proper number of Sweeps for that purpose at this season of the year, do agree to allow EIGHT DOLLARS for the Sweeping of every Chimney, from this day to the first of February next. JOHN ORD, President.

To be SOLD by the Subscriber,

In Burlington county, near Mount-Holly.

AN excellent Bay STALLION, for covering and riding; he trots and canters exceeding well: Called Jupiter, rising five years old, full fourteen hands and a half high, and is well made in proportion to his height. His sire is a Briton's colt, and is warranted to be a sound horse. ¶ 1 w. JOSEPH BUDD, junior.

December 17, 1779.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber, A certain JOHN ROBERTS, a mill-wright by trade, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a fair complexion, with his hair tied behind; he wore when he went away light coloured clothes, rode a small sorrel horse, and is supposed to be gone to North-Carolina. Whoever takes up the said John Roberts, and delivers him in any goal, so that the subscriber may get him again, shall have the reward of FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS, paid by

JAMES UNDERWOOD.

¶ Constable of the township of Merion.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD by the PRINTERS hereof,

POOR RICHARD'S ALMANACK,

For the YEAR of our LORD 1780.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD by the PRINTERS hereof,

Poor Richard's

POCKET ALMANACK,

For the YEAR of our LORD 1780.

December 15, 1779.

TO BE LETT,

And entered on immediately,

The BUNCH of GRAPES Tavern,

In Third-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets: Enquire of JOHN BENEZET, at the North-Eaſt Corner of Front and Pine-ſtreets. ‡

New-Caſtle, November 22, 1779.

WHEREAS the meſſuages, lands, goods and chattels of Charles Gordon, Jacob Dirrickſon, Joſhua North, John Allman, Chriſtopher Willſon, John Gregory and Iſaac Attwood, all late of the county aforeſaid, forfeited to the Delaware State by virtue of an Act of Aſſembly thereof, have been ſold by the Commiſſioner appointed for that purpoſe. This is therefore to notify all perſons claiming any right or title to, intereſt in, or profits ariſing out of any meſſuages, lands or tenements, ſold as the property of any of the perſons afore-named, or having any accounts, debts or demands againſt any of the ſaid perſons, that the Juſtices of the Court of Common Pleas for the County of New-Caſtle will ſit at the Court-houſe in the town of New-Caſtle, on Wedneſday, the 19th of January next, as well to receive the claims of any perſon or perſons reſpecting the title of any meſſuages, lands or tenements, or any part thereof, ſo ſold as aforeſaid, as to adjuſt and ſettle any accounts, debts, dues or demands againſt all or any of the perſons aforenamed, whoſe eſtates have become forfeited as aforeſaid, according to the directions of an act of Aſſembly of the ſaid State.

By order of the Court aforeſaid,
GUNNING BEDFORD, Prothonotary.

Philadelphia, December 10, 1779.

FORTY DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN out of the ſubſcriber's paſture in the Northern Liberties, near this City, a brown milch COW, having a white ſpot in her forehead, white acroſs her ſhoulders, with a brown ſpot in the white, white under her belly, and alſo white hind feet and tail; ſhe is a remarkable ſmall cow, and the horns particularly are very ſmall and bending inwards, and has a very large bag. Whoever will bring the ſaid cow to the ſubſcriber ſhall have the above reward of Forty Dollars, and reaſonable charges; and whoever will give him information where the ſaid cow may be found ſhall receive Thirty Dollars reward, from

‡ WILLIAM VAN PHUL.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS ſtolen out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, living in Eaſt-Fallowfield townſhip, Cheſter county, on the third night of December, a light BAY HORSE, fourteen hands and a half high, five years old riſing ſix, he has a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, and is what they call deer-hipt, is remarkably high on the ſhoulder, looks very gloomy when going to be catched, and is ill to take the bits; he is a natural trotter. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Horſe, ſo that the owner gets him again, ſhall receive SIXTY DOLLARS, or the above Reward for Horſe and Thief, and reaſonable charges, paid by

* ANDREW OLIPHANT.

CAME to the Plantation of JOHN HANNIS, in Paſſyunk townſhip, two ſmall BULLS. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

CAME to the PLANTATION of the SUBSCRIBER, in Cheltenham townſhip, about the twentieth of laſt month, a large WHITE HORSE. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away. THOMAS CARROLL. *Dec.* 10. *

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may in anywiſe concern, That NATHANIEL FALCONER and JOHN REDMAN preferred a petition to the Honourable the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, in General Aſſembly met, ſome time ſince, praying a law might paſs for ſhutting up a road laid out through Nathaniel Falconer's land, in the townſhip of the Northern Liberties, in the county of Philadelphia, from the Wiſſahiccon road to another road leading from the Falls of Schuylkill to Germantown. So that all thoſe who think themſelves injured by it, are deſired to make their objections at the next ſitting of the General Aſſembly, and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why a law ſhould not paſs for ſhutting up the ſaid road. *6w·

WHEREAS the Honourable the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania hath been pleaſed to appoint the ſubſcriber Auctioneer of the city of Philadelphia, according to an act of General Aſſembly paſſed the 26th ult. entituled, "An Act for the effectual ſuppreſſion of public auctions and vendues, &c.

HE therefore takes this earlieſt opportunity of informing the public: And that his ſtore, at the corner of Front and South-ſtreets, will be open for the reception of all ſuch goods as are to be diſpoſed of agreeable to ſaid act, where conſtant attendance will be given, until a more centrical ſtore can be procured, which will be as ſoon as poſſible. He likewiſe will give his attendance at the Coffee-houſe (in Coffee-houſe hours) when he may be ſpoke with, attend ſales there, or where it may beſt ſuit the owners of ſuch property as the ſaid act admits of for ſale. And the public may be aſſured that, with a ſtrict adherence to ſaid act, every thing for their ſatisfaction reſpecting ſaid office will be done, in the power of their moſt obedient humble ſervant,

Dec. 4, 1779. WILLIAM BROWN, Auctioneer. ‡

Eaſt Whiteland, Cheſter County, December 3, 1779.

CAME to the ſtables of the ſubſcriber, on the 24th day of November laſt, a forrel MARE, ſuppoſed to be five years old this graſs, neither brand nor ear-mark, has a ſmall blaze down her forehead, trots altogether. The owner is deſired to come to the ſign of Admiral Warren, on Lancaſter road, prove his property, pay charges and take her away, otherwiſe ſhe will be ſold, agreeable to the laws of this State.

§ PETER MATHER.

An Office for the Sale of Real Eſtates

IS now kept by the ſubſcribers, in Race-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia, where deeds, wills, mortgages, bonds and other inſtruments of writing are carefully and accurately drawn, by and under the direction and inſpection of Peter Thomſon, who has had long experience in that buſineſs, and who will, upon application, carefully examine titles to lands, and point out the defect, if any, to the poſſeſſors of deeds, and inform ſuch what will be neceſſary to remedy ſuch defect.

All perſons having real eſtates, ſuch as houſes and lots, plantations, meadow-ground, paſture lots, yearly rent-charges, and improved and unimproved lands to ſell and diſpoſe of, are deſired to give in writing a true deſcription of the houſes, improvements and quality of the lands and lots, and the loweſt prices they will take, in order that purchaſers may have an opportunity of ſpeedy information, attended with as little trouble as poſſible, and contracts confirmed without delay, by applying to either of the ſubſcribers at their office, or at the Coffee-houſe. Thoſe who pleaſe to favour them in placing their money out at intereſt, may be aſſured they will take the greateſt care in procuring them undoubted ſecurity by mortgage or otherwiſe. And they beg leave to return their thanks to thoſe gentlemen in particular who have favoured them with the ſale of their real eſtates, &c. and requeſt a continuance of their favour, and ſhall at all times be obliging to purchaſers.

PETER THOMSON,
RICHARD ARMITT.

N. B. They have houſes and lots in and near the city of Philadelphia, and divers plantations and tracts of land in Pennſylvania, New-Jerſey, Delaware and Virginia States, for ſale. ‡

TUTORS WANTED,

In the ſeveral SCHOOLS *of the* UNIVERSITY *in PHILADELPHIA.*

TUTORS, qualified to teach the *Latin Language*, *Engliſh*, *Writing*, *Arithmetic* and the *Mathematics*, are wanted at the Univerſity in Philadelphia. Such Perſons as ſhall think proper to offer their Services in this Seminary of Learning, which it is intended ſhall be put on the moſt reſpectable Footing, are deſired to apply to the Rev. Dr. EWING, the Rev. Mr. WHITE, and the Rev. Mr. WEIBERG, a Committee appointed by the Truſtees for this Purpoſe.

THE Commiſſioners for the city and county of Philadelphia, take this method to inform the taxable inhabitants of ſaid county of the days of appeal, and where held, for the firſt Continental Tax for the Year 1779.

For Lower Merion, Lower Dublin, Kingſeſſing and Paſſyunk, in the upper chamber of the Court-houſe, on Monday, the 27th December 1779.

For Blockley, Oxford, Briſtol and Cheltenham, on Tueſday the 28th.

For North, High Street and Upper Delaware Wards, on Wedneſday the 29th.

For Dock, Walnut, Cheſtnut and Lower Delaware Wards, on Thurſday the 30th.

For the Northern Liberties, Eaſt and Weſt, and Moyamenſing, on Friday the 31ſt.

For Mulberry, South and Middle Wards, on Monday, the 10th of January next.

For the following townſhips, at the houſe of Jacob Wentz, jun. in Worceſter townſhip; viz.

For Providence, Marlborough, Frederick, Upper and Lower Salford, Upper Hanover and Hatfield townſhips, on Tueſday, the 4th of January next.

For Douglaſs, Upper Merion, Whitpain, Frankford and New Hanover, Limerick, Perkiomen and Skippack, Gwinedth, Montgomery and Franconia townſhips, on Wedneſday, the 5th of January.

For Plymouth, Norriton, Worceſter and Towamenſing townſhips, on Thurſday, the 6th.

For the remaining townſhips at the houſe of John Heſſer, in Germantown, viz.

For Upper Dublin, Horſham, Whitemarſh, Roxborough, Biberry and Springfield townſhips, on Friday, the 7th of January next.

For Germantown, Manor of Moreland and Abington townſhips, on Saturday, the 8th.

The appeals to begin each day at nine o'clock in the morning.

All perſons having eſtates in townſhips or wards where they do not reſide will take notice, that there is no tranſfer of property, each eſtate muſt pay the tax in the townſhip or ward where it is. It is expected that all perſons intending to appeal will attend on the days appointed, as they cannot be heard any other time, it being abſolutely neceſſary that the tax be collected and paid into the Treaſury with the utmoſt expedition.

By Order of the Board,
GEORGE HONEY, junior, Clerk.

CAME to the plantation of the Subſcriber, living in Upper Dublin townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 11th of November, 1779, A BAY HORSE. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. JACOB HONNOLD. ¶

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of ABRAHAM HASSELBERRY, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe that have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring in their accounts, in order to be ſettled and paid, by

ELIZABETH HASSELBERRY, Adminiſtratrix. †

WAS impreſſed by Samuel Boutcher, Waggon-maſter, living in the Manor of Moreland, Philadelphia county, A light brown ſtray HORSE, about eight years old, a few white hairs on his forehead, and grey hairs at the root of his tail, a natural pacer. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwiſe he will be ſold according to law.

Nov. 3, 1779. SAMUEL BOUTCHER.

BROKE into the Incloſure of the Subſcriber, in Plumſtead, Bucks county, in the month of Auguſt, 1779, a Bay MARE. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

¶1w. MORDECAI MITCHENER.

CAME to the plantation of DANIEL RYAN, living in the Manor of Moreland, on the 19th of this inſtant, a BAY STALLION, between 14 and 15 hands high, trots and canters well, branded C. A. on the left buttock, the left hind foot white, ſuppoſed to be about ſix or ſeven years old next graſs. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. DANIEL RYAN. * *Nov.* 30

December 6, 1779.

WAS taken up near the Swedes Church, a ſorrel MARE, ſuppoſed to be about ſix years old, without brand or ear-mark. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwiſe ſhe will be ſold in a ſhort time, by

§ JAMES SHILLINGFORD.

In CONGRESS, October 30, 1779.

RESOLVED, That the Managers be directed to make ſale of the Tickets of the Third Claſs of the Lottery of the United States without delay; that the drawing thereof commence the firſt day of March next, and be compleated as ſoon as may be; and that the tickets then unſold be the property and at the riſk of the ſaid States. *Extract from the Minutes,*

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Lottery-Office, November 2, 1779.

IN Conſequence of the above Reſolve the Managers give this public notice, that on the firſt day of March next the Drawing of the Lottery will commence at the Old City Vendue Store, and be continued from day to day with all poſſible expedition until finiſhed. Such perſons therefore as chooſe to become purchaſers are to apply before ſaid date, at the different Offices throughout the United States.

CAME to the houſe of the ſubſcriber, living in Elizabeth townſhip, Lancaſter county, two miles from Stiegle's Furnace, the 28th of September laſt, a black MARE, of a middle ſize, a natural pacer, branded on the near buttock and ſhoulder, but not plain and intelligible. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwiſe ſhe will be ſold in one month from the date hereof.

Nov. 15, 1779 † CHRISTIAN STAHLY.

WHEREAS Mary, the wife of Daniel M'Elroy, of Hamilton's Bane townſhip, York county, eloped from her ſaid huſband on the 2d of Auguſt, and may probably endeavour to run him in debt; therefore all perſons are forbid to truſt her on his account, for he will pay no debts of her contracting after the date hereof. † DANIEL M'ELROY.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the town of Reading, Berks county, in the night of the 13th inſtant, a Negroe man named JACK, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high; had on, when he went away, a red cloth coat, a white jacket, leather breeches, and ſcollopt hat, but as he has ſundry other clothes with him, it is likely he may change his dreſs; he plays on the violin and other inſtruments of muſic, ſpeaks the Engliſh and French languages, has a ſprightly walk, and is remarkably complaiſant when ſpoken to. He eloped ſome time ago from his maſter at Baltimore, and paſſed for a freeman, until apprehended and put in the work-houſe at Philadelphia, from whence he was lately purchaſed; he is a cunning deſigning fellow, and it is likely he may forge a paſs, and travel the country as a freeman. Whoever ſecures ſaid Negroe in any goal on the continent, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

Birdſborough, Nov. 14, 1779. MARK BIRD.

THE MARSHAL of the ADMIRALTY'S OFFICE is removed to his Dwelling-houſe in Water-ſtreet, next Door but one to Meſſ. James and Drinker's Store, between Arch and Race-ſtreets.

All Perſons indebted for Goods purchaſed of him at Public Auction are earneſtly requeſted to make immediate Payment, that he may be enabled to ſettle his Accounts with the Captors.

JUST ARRIVED, and to be SOLD by

RICHARD FOOTMAN,

At his Commiſſion Store, in Second-ſtreet, below Market-ſtreet,

A Great variety of elegant Chintzes, Callicoes and Cottons, Iriſh Linnens, Britannias, Cotton Handkerchiefs, Checks, Stockings, Bohea and Hyſon Tea, &c. Alſo, A large Aſſortment of Knives and Forks.

A NEGROE MAN to hire out. He is a Baker by Trade, but very handy at all Kinds of Labour. §

Philadelphia Manufacture.

TO BE SOLD by the Subſcriber, at his Manufactory in South-Alley, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, and between Fifth and Sixth ſtreets, on Hudſon's Square, an Aſſortment of Coatings, Blanketing, Saggathies, Jeans, Everlaſtings, &c. Spinners employed as uſual, by

¶5w. SAMUEL WETHERILL, junior.

THE PURCHASERS of the Real Eſtate, late belonging to *Curtis Lewis*, in Cheſter county, which was confiſcated and ſold agreeable to an Act of General Aſſembly of Pennſylvania, are requeſted to attend at the houſe of Elijah Weed, in Downingtown, on the 4th day of December next, in order to pay their reſpective arrears and receive poſſeſſion of the premiſes. Thoſe who neglect this Notice may expect to forfeit their right according to contract. JOHN HANNUM, *Agent.*

N. B. All the Purchaſers are requeſted to attend at ſaid time and place. *Nov.* 23. ¶

Forty Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN, the 23d of November ult. A BAY MARE, 15 hands high, wall-eyed, branded with the letters CA, and ſome ſaddle ſpots on her back, her fetlock joints ſore, having been tied with a rope. Whoever takes up the ſaid Mare, and brings her to ANTHONY BERKINBOYL, or to JOHN MITCHELL, Cryer, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges. ¶

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in Newtown townſhip, Bucks county, on the 15th of September laſt, a bright BAY MARE, 6 or 7 years old, 14 hands high, a natural pacer, of a low carriage, marked P. on the left ſhoulder. Whoever takes up Mare and Thief, ſo that the owner may get her again, and the thief be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS Reward, and reaſonable charges, or One Hundred Dollars for the Mare. THOMAS HUSTON. ¶

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